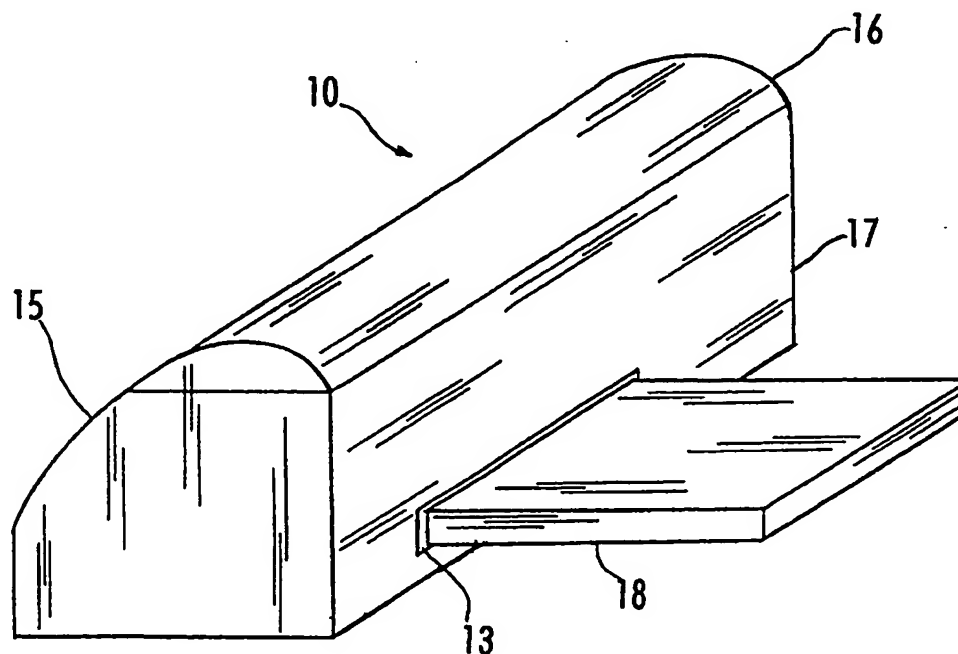




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : B41J 13/10, 17/32, B65H 1/04</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/02348 (43) International Publication Date: 21 January 1999 (21.01.99)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/IT98/00183 (22) International Filing Date: 30 June 1998 (30.06.98) (30) Priority Data: TO97A000612 9 July 1997 (09.07.97) IT (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): OLIVETTI LEXIKON S.P.A. [IT/IT]; Via Jervis, 77, I-10015 Ivrea (IT). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): COLOMBI, Alberto [IT/IT]; Via Gino Pistoni, 14, I-10010 Banchette (IT). DE AMBROGIO, Attilio [IT/IT]; C.so Umberto 1°, 77, I-13046 Cigliano (IT). (74) Agent: CASUCCIO, Carlo; Ing. C. Olivetti &amp; C., S.p.A., Via G. Jervis, 77, I-10015 Ivrea (IT).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AU, CA, CN, JP, KR, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  Published With international search report.</p>

(54) Title: INK JET COLOUR PRINTER AND RELATIVE METHOD OF OPERATION



(57) Abstract

An ink jet colour printer (10) comprises a printer body (15) having a casing with a rear wall (17) provided with a slot (13) in which an interchangeable, disposable type paper cassette (18) containing printing media with given common characteristics is removably inserted; the paper cassette bears a code (19) indicating the characteristics of the printing media it contains inside and which is read by the electronic controller (21) of the printer so as to automatically select the optimum printing mode in relation to the specific characteristics of the printing media, thus avoiding mistakes on the part of the user.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon		Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

## TITLE

"INK JET COLOUR PRINTER AND RELATIVE METHOD OF OPERATION"

5

## TEXT OF THE DESCRIPTION

Background of the invention - This invention relates to a printer used to produce images (mostly, though not exclusively, photographic images) in black, but more often in colour, on a printing medium (for example, a sheet of paper, treated or untreated, or a sheet of plastic, of variable format) by means of the ink jet technology (either thermal or piezoelectric type), and, more particularly, to a printer provided with a removable and interchangeable paper cassette containing a plurality of said printing media, having the same format and the same physical-chemical characteristics.

State of the art - Printers of the type described above are known in the art, that use printing means generally in the form of ink jet print heads, in some cases capable of printing a whole line at a time (line heads), but more often mounted by fixed or interchangeable means on a scanning carriage.

The composition and general mode of operation of an ink jet printer, as also those of the associated ink jet printhead, are already widely known in the sector art, and will not therefore be described in detail herein, the description accordingly being limited to a more detailed account of some characteristics of relevance to the understanding of the present invention, taking as a reference the example of a colour printer provided with scanning carriage and using the thermal ink jet technology.

A typical ink jet colour printer of the type indicated above schematically comprises:

- a system, selectively actuated by a motor, for the feeding of the sheet of paper upon which the image is to be produced, so that the feeding occurs in a given direction in discrete steps (line feed),

- a movable carriage, sliding on ways in a direction perpendicular to that of feeding of the sheet, selectively driven by a motor to accomplish an outward motion and a return motion across the entire width of the sheet itself,

5       - a printhead removably affixed to the carriage, comprising a plurality of emission resistors deposited on a substrate (usually a silicon wafer) and arranged inside cells filled with ink, individually connected to a corresponding plurality of nozzles, through which the head is able to emit the droplets of ink contained in a tank, which may be an integral part of  
10 the head, in the case of the so-called monobloc or disposable heads; or it may be interchangeable, being removably fitted on the head, in the case of the so-called refillable type heads. The tank contains at least three different inks, corresponding to the primary colours, cyan, magenta and yellow,

15       - an electronic controller which, on the basis of the information received from a computer the printer is connected to and of the presettings effected by the user, selectively controls both the above-mentioned motors and the printhead, causing therein, through the selective heating of the resistors, the emission of the droplets of ink  
20 against the surface of the printing medium, generating a visible image thereon.

The presettings that may be effected by the user, as is known in the sector art, concern particularly the printing mode that is to be implemented, in order to produce a printout having a printed colour  
25 quality, assessed in terms of uniformity, brilliance, correspondence with the original and separation between adjacent colours, consistent with the use that is to be made of the document and the type of printing medium upon which the document in question is to be produced.

For example, the presettable printing modes, in order of increasing  
30 quality and decreasing economy, are those indicated with terms such as "draft", "economy", "standard", "high quality" or "presentation". These modes control the presetting of suitable factors such as, for example, the

resolution of the image decomposition grid (for example, 300x300 or 600x600 dots/inch<sup>2</sup>); the direction of scanning during printing (for example, monodirectional or bidirectional); the consumption of ink (for example, by reducing the number of dots printed from 100% to 75%, to 50% or to 25%); the inking speed (for example, by application of a technique known as "shingling", i.e. printing a line with a variable number of head passes, involving one or more nozzles), for example, low speed with shingling of 30%, average speed with shingling of 50%, or high speed without shingling.

The five different printing modes described above are represented in summary form by way of example in table T1 below:

TABLE T1				
	SCANNING	CONSUMPTION	SPEED	RESOLUTION
DRAFT	BIDIRECTIONAL	25 %	HIGH	150 X 150
ECONOMY	BIDIRECTIONAL	75 %	HIGH	150 X 300
STANDARD	BIDIRECTIONAL	100 %	HIGH	300 X 300
HIGH QUALITY	BIDIRECTIONAL	100 %	AVERAGE	300 X 600
PRESENTATION	MONODIRECTIONAL	100 %	LOW	600 X 600

The type of printing medium on which to produce the document can be selected by the operator from a wide range of options; for example, it may be plain paper, of the type used in photocopiers; glossed paper, surface-treated on one side only for a glossy finish; coated paper, with the same characteristics as glossy paper, but with a very smooth surface; transparent glossy plastic, for use with a projector; all of different formats and different weights and thicknesses.

The final document quality depends on the selected combination of printing mode and printing medium. It will be clear, however, from the above that the large number of variables represents a factor of confusion for the operator, giving rise to a considerable degree of difficulty in

making the right choice, even if hard-copy or on-line manuals are available to guide the operator in making this choice.

All the more so when the user of the printer is not a professional user, which is exactly the case with the non-professional colour printers  
5 called "photographic" that have recently appeared on the market. These are intended for a general, not necessarily adult, public for the printing of photographs produced with digital cameras, known in the art, and which, instead of producing a chemical image on a negative or positive film, produce a digital file of a format suitable for being printed by a colour  
10 printer, usually thermal or ink jet type; or, alternatively, for the printing of photographs or slides produced using traditional methods, but subsequently digitized using known type scanner equipment.

Selection of a wrong combination of printing mode and type of medium produces poor results, with a consequent waste of materials (ink  
15 and media) and leaves the user dissatisfied.

Summary of the invention - The scope of this invention is to define an ink jet colour printer that avoids the problem described above, ensuring that the correct combination is always made between printing mode and type of medium on which to print the photographic image, thereby eliminating the  
20 problems of poor quality of the printed image and wasted materials due to the user's lack of skill.

Another scope of the invention is to define an ink jet colour printer provided with a removable and interchangeable cassette for accommodating the printing media, marked with a code for the type of medium it contains; and  
25 with a system for reading this code for the corresponding automatic setting of the correct printing mode in relation to the type of medium.

A further scope of the invention is to define an ink jet colour printer provided with a printhead interchangeable with others of different characteristics; with a system for recognition of the specific characteristics of  
30 the printhead in the machine; with a removable and interchangeable cassette for accommodating the printing media, marked with a code for the type of medium it contains; and with a system for reading this code for the

corresponding automatic setting of the correct printing mode in relation both to the type of printhead and to the type of medium.

An ink jet colour printer, characterized as defined in the main claim, is capable of fully attaining the above scopes.

5        These and other scopes, characteristics and advantages of the invention will become clear from the following description of a preferred embodiment, provided by way of a non-exhaustive example and with reference to the accompanying drawings.

10

## LIST OF THE FIGURES

15

Fig. 1 - Is a schematic representation of a perspective rear view of a colour printer according to the invention, provided with a removable and interchangeable cassette for accommodating the printing media.

Fig. 2 - Is a schematic representation of a cassette for accommodating the printing media suitable for being interchangeably fitted on the printer of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 - Is a simplified block diagram of the printer of Fig. 1.

20

Fig. 4a - Is a schematic representation of the coding zone of the paper cassette of the printer of Fig. 1 in a first illustrative example.

Fig. 4c - Is a schematic representation of the coding zone of the paper cassette of the printer of Fig. 1 in a second illustrative example.

25

Fig. 4a - Is a schematic representation of the coding zone of the paper cassette of the printer of Fig. 1 in a third illustrative example.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

30

Shown in Fig. 1 is an ink jet colour printer 10, comprising a printer body 15, inside which are located, in particular, a carriage upon which a printhead is mounted, a carriage scanning motor, a paper feed motor, a sheet pick-up device and a microprocessor-based electronic controller (not visible

in the figure). The printer body 15 has a casing provided with a lid 16 enabling access to the internal members previously cited, and a rear wall 17 in which a slot 13 has been made, suitable for at least partially accommodating a paper cassette 18, substantially parallelepiped in shape,  
5 containing printing media in the form a pile of overlaid, aligned sheets.

The paper cassette 18 is of the "disposable" type, that is to say, it is supplied with an initial provision of a certain number of sheets and, after the latter have all been used, it is thrown away and not used any more.

The paper cassette 18 (Fig. 2) has a front wall 11, which is inserted  
10 into the slot 13 in the casing of the printer body 15, connected to a bottom wall 12, of substantially rectangular format and of slightly larger dimensions than the sheets (not seen in the figure) contained inside the paper tray 18; the bottom wall 12, in the vicinity of the front wall 11, is provided with a reading zone 19 bearing a coding system. An example of the system is  
15 illustrated in the figure as a line of 5 code elements 14 comprised by a circular surface, each of which may be of the optically reflective or optically opaque type, so as to produce  $2^5$  different code combinations, by means of which up to 64 different types of printing media may be identified, differing both in format and also in other chemical-physical characteristics, such as for  
20 example, thickness, weight, roughness, transparency, opaqueness, base material type, presence of a surface coating, and, in the latter case, the roughness, opaqueness, reflectivity and chemical composition of the surface coating.

The combination between codes and printing media is effected during  
25 the paper cassette production process, so that a paper cassette with a different code for each type of printing medium may be made available commercially.

When the paper cassette 18 is inserted inside the slot 13, the sheets contained inside are in correspondence with the sheet pick-up device, which  
30 is accordingly able to selectively feed the sheets to a printing zone, whereas the reading zone 19 is in correspondence with a code reader 20 (Fig. 3), for example a known type reflection optical reader, which is accordingly able to



differentiate the code elements 14 and thus "read" the code that they represent, identifying the type of medium contained in the paper cassette 14.

The code reader 20 provides the code read to a microprocessor 21 included in the electronic controller of the printer 10; the microprocessor 21 in turn is capable of selectively commanding the medium feed motor 24 and the carriage scanning motor 22, and of controlling a circuit 23 for driving of the ink jet printhead 25, all on the basis of a medium type and relative optimum printing mode cross-reference table, stored in a read-only memory (ROM) 26.

The methods of operation of the ink jet colour printer according to this invention will now be described below.

Depicted in figure 4a is the reading zone 19 of the paper cassette 18 in the case where, as an indicative example for the sole purposes of illustrating operation of the present invention, 3 of the code elements 14, shown in grey and indicated with the numeral 14', are reflective, signifying in this way that the paper cassette 18 contains a pile of 10x15 cm format sheets of paper of 150 g/m<sup>2</sup>, having an upper side covered with a PVA film with a smooth external surface. When the paper cassette 18 bearing this specific code is inserted in the printer 10, the code reader 20 (Fig. 3) reads it and provides it to the microprocessor 21 which, on the basis of the cross-reference table stored in the ROM 26, identifies the "Presentation" printing mode as the most suitable and correspondingly, upon receiving a print command from the operator, effects a monodirectional printing, at low speed with 30% shingling, 100% consumption and resolution of 600x600 dots/inch<sup>2</sup>.

A second example, again indicative for the sole purposes of illustrating operation of the present invention, is represented in figure 4b, wherein the reading zone 19 of the paper cassette 18 has 3 other reflective code elements 14, again shown in grey and indicated with the numeral 14', signifying in this way that the paper cassette 18 contains a pile of 10x15 cm format sheets of plain paper weighing 80 g/m<sup>2</sup>; when the paper cassette 18 bearing this code is inserted inside the printer 10, the code reader 20 (Fig. 3) reads it and provides it to the microprocessor 21 which, on the basis of the

cross-reference table stored in the ROM 26, identifies the "Draft" printing mode as the most suitable and correspondingly, upon receiving a print command from the operator, effects a bidirectional printing, at high speed without shingling, with 25% consumption and resolution of 150x150 dots/inch<sup>2</sup>.

In general, each time a paper cassette 18 is inserted into the printer 10, the code reader 20 reads the code marked in the reading zone 14 and provides it to the microprocessor 21 which, on the basis of the cross-reference table stored in the ROM 26, identifies and applies the most suitable printing mode upon reception of a print command.

In a possible variant of the ink jet colour printer 10 previously described, in addition to the paper cassette 18, the printhead 25 is also interchangeable, and may thus be replaced not only when the ink in the tank runs out, but may also be replaced by another head having different characteristics, for example because it also contains a black ink as well as the cyan, magenta and yellow coloured inks. In this case, the electronic controller of the printer is capable of recognizing the type of printhead present, according to ways known and applied in the art, so as to define an optimum printing mode, selected in relation both to the type of head and to the type of paper cassette present.

A further variant of what has been described above consists in additionally providing the ink jet colour printer 10 with display means, through which the electronic controller of the printer provides the user, who has inserted a given paper cassette 18, information about which printhead 25 it would be preferable to fit to be able to effect, when required, the best mode of printing for the best possible quality or the best compromise between quality and economy; or, vice versa, it provides the user, who has fitted a given printhead 25, information about which paper cassette 18 it would be preferable to insert to be able to effect, when required, the best mode of printing for the best quality possible or the best compromise between quality and economy.

Naturally changes may be made to the invention as described above,

without exiting from the scope of the invention.

For example, use is possible of a bar code type coding system 27, as illustrated in Fig. 4c, permitting an exceptionally large quantity of different combinations, in combination with a known type optical code reader 20; or a  
5 coding system not based on optical reflection, but on transparency, using the known type optoelectronic fork method. It is also possible to use a mechanical rather than optical coding system, detecting for example particular shapes made in the paper cassette 18 by means of known type microswitches.

10 The principle of the invention could also be applied to a printhead 25 wherein the tank is removably affixed to the head true and proper, thus representing an interchangeable tank.

Then again, the principle of the invention could also be applied to an ink jet printhead comprising, in addition to the primary colour inks of cyan,  
15 yellow and magenta, other diluted colour inks and/or one or more black inks, whether or not physically and chemically compatible with the colour inks.

Finally the principle of the invention could be applied to an ink jet printhead using the piezoelectric rather than thermal technology, for generation of the droplets of ink.

20 In short, without prejudice to the principle of the present invention, the construction details and forms of embodiment may be amply varied with respect to those described and illustrated in the foregoing, without exiting from the scope of the invention.

## CLAIMS

1. Ink jet colour printer (10) comprising a printer body (15) having a casing with a rear wall (17), said printer body including:
  - 5 - a system (24) for pick-up and feeding of a printing medium;
  - a printhead (25) mounted on a scanning carriage for generating an image on said printing medium;
  - an electronic controller (21) comprising a microprocessor for commanding according to a given printing mode said system for pick-up and feeding of said printing medium, said scanning carriage and said printhead;
  - 10 and a memory (26) for storing a plurality of said given printing modes, characterized by the fact that said rear wall (17) has a slot (13), and that said printing media having given common characteristics are accommodated in a paper cassette (18) removably inserted in said slot so that said printing media
  - 15 cooperate with said pick-up and feeding system (24).
2. Printer according to claim 1, characterized by the fact that said paper cassette (18) is of the disposable type.
- 20 3. Printer according to claim 1 or 2, characterized by the fact that said paper cassette (18) possesses first identifying means (14) of said given common characteristics.
4. Printer according to claim 3, characterized by the fact that said first identifying means (14) comprise at least one code element of the optically reflecting type.
- 25 5. Printer according to claim 3, characterized by the fact that said first identifying means (14) comprise at least one code element of the optically transparent type.
- 30 6. Printer according to claim 3, characterized by the fact that said first

identifying means (14) comprise at least one code element of the bar code type.

5 7. Printer according to claim 3, characterized by the fact that said electronic controller (21) further comprises first detecting means (20) for detecting said first identifying means (14) present on said paper cassette (18) removably inserted in said slot (13), and selection means cooperating with said first detecting means for automatically selecting from said memory (26) one of said given printing modes.

10

8. Printer according to claim 7, characterized by the fact that said first detecting means (20) comprise an optical reader.

15 9. Printer according to claim 7, characterized by the fact that said first detecting means (20) comprise a microswitch.

20 10. Printer according to claim 7, wherein said printhead (25) is interchangeably fitted on said scanning carriage and further possesses second identifying means, and said electronic controller (21) further comprises second detecting means for detecting said second identifying means present on said printhead, characterized by the fact that said selection means cooperate with said second detecting means for automatically selecting from said memory one of said given printing modes.

25 11. Printer according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized by the fact that said printhead (25) is of the thermal ink jet type.

30 12. Printer according to any one of the claims from 1 to 10, characterized by the fact that said printhead (25) is of the piezoelectric ink jet type.

13. Printer according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized by the fact that said printhead (25) comprises a tank containing at least one ink

selected from the set consisting of a cyan ink, a magenta ink, a yellow ink and a black ink.

14. Printer according to claim 13, characterized by the fact that said tank  
5 is of the interchangeable type.

15. Printer according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized by the fact that said given common characteristics comprise at least one characteristic of the printing medium selected from the set consisting of  
10 format, weight, thickness, roughness, transparency, opaqueness, type of material and presence of a surface coating.

16. Printer according to claim 15, characterized by the fact that said given common characteristics comprise at least one characteristic of the printing  
15 medium selected from the set consisting of roughness of the surface coating, opaqueness of the surface coating, reflectivity of the surface coating and chemical composition of the surface coating.

17. Printer according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized by  
20 the fact that said given printing modes comprise at least one printing characteristic selected from the set consisting of scanning direction during printing, resolution of the image decomposition grid, ink consumption and inking speed.

25 18. Printer according to claim 17, characterized by the fact that said scanning direction during printing is selected from the set consisting of monodirectional scanning and bidirectional scanning.

30 19. Printer according to claim 17, characterized by the fact that said resolution of the image decomposition grid is selected from the set consisting of resolution of 150X150 dots/inch<sup>2</sup>, resolution of 150X300 dots/inch<sup>2</sup>, resolution of 300X300 dots/inch<sup>2</sup>, resolution of 300X600 dots/inch<sup>2</sup> and

resolution of 600X600 dots/inch<sup>2</sup>.

20. Printer according to claim 17, characterized by the fact that said ink consumption is selected from the set consisting of 100% consumption, 75% consumption, 50% consumption and 25% consumption.

21. Printer according to claim 17, characterized by the fact that said inking speed is selected from the set consisting of no shingling, 50% shingling, and 30% shingling.

1/3

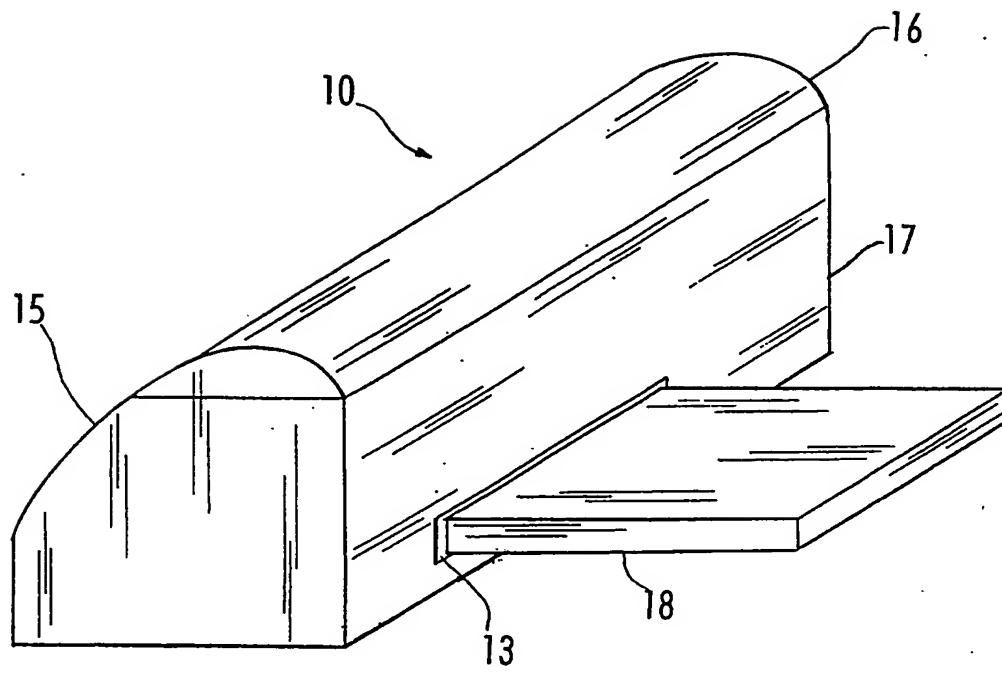


FIG. 1

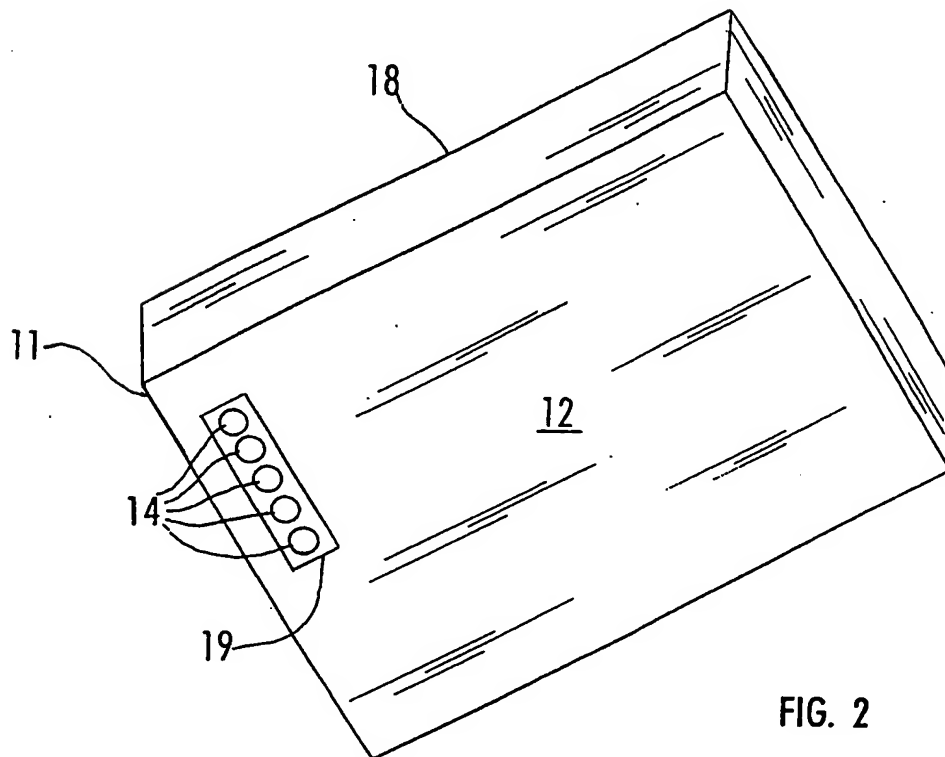


FIG. 2



2/3

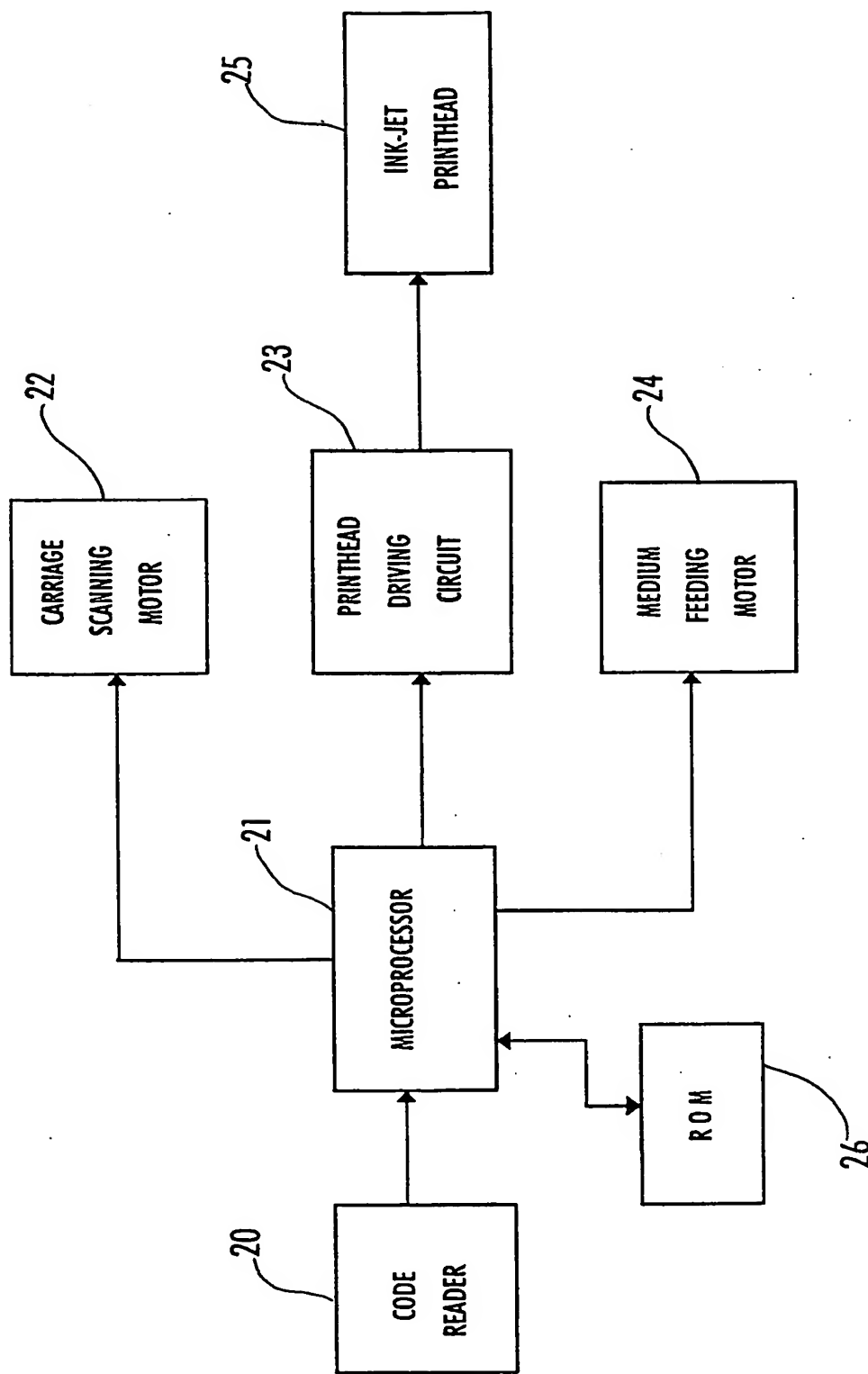


FIG. 3

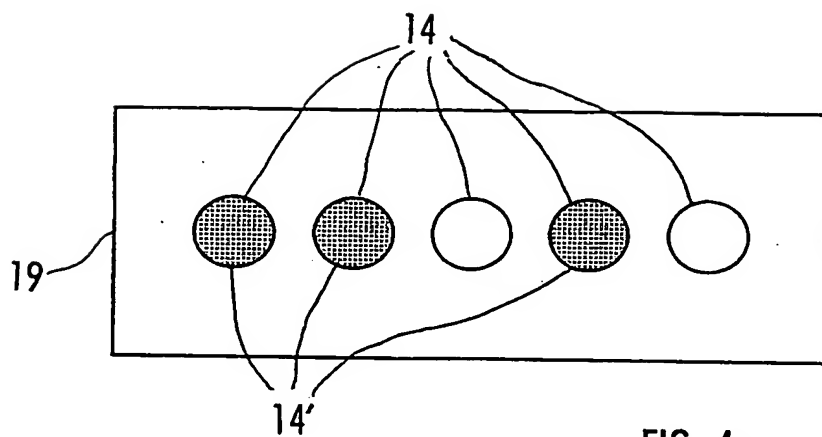


FIG. 4a

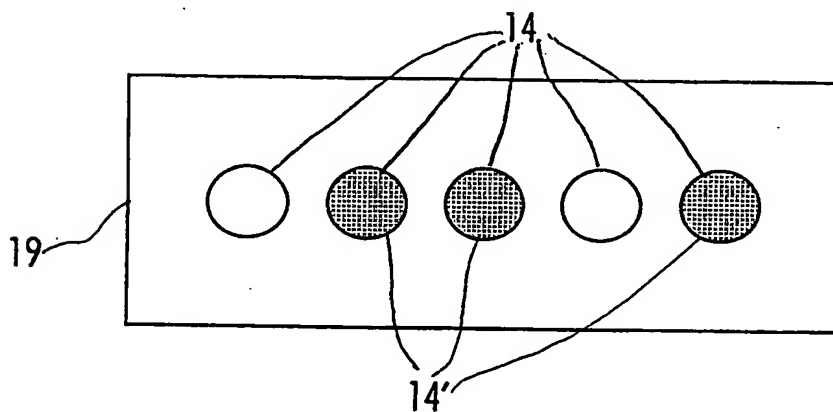


FIG. 4b

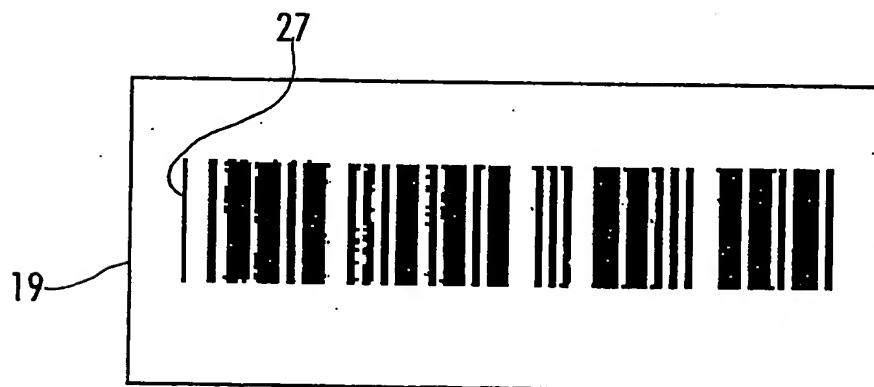


FIG. 4c

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/IT 98/00183

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
 IPC 6 B41J13/10 B41J17/32 B65H1/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 B41J B65H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 016, no. 030 (M-1203), 24 January 1992 -& JP 03 240541 A (CANON INC), 25 October 1991 see abstract	1, 11-16
X	US 5 067 835 A (YAMAMOTO TAKEMI ET AL) 26 November 1991 see column 1, line 1 - column 8, line 33	1-9, 11-16
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 013, no. 320 (M-853), 20 July 1989 -& JP 01 105769 A (NEC CORP), 24 April 1989 see abstract	1, 2

-/--

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

1 October 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

13/10/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Van Oorschot, J

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter      nal Application No

PCT/IT 98/00183

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 053 814 A (TAKANO YOSHIKI ET AL) 1 October 1991 see column 2, line 34 - column 4, line 17 see column 7, line 16 - line 31 -----	1,3-6, 15,16
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 017, no. 041 (M-1359), 26 January 1993 -& JP 04 260540 A (BROTHER IND LTD), 16 September 1992 see abstract -----	4-9

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IT 98/00183

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 5067835	A	26-11-1991	JP	3166130 A	18-07-1991
US 5053814	A	01-10-1991	JP	63160938 A	04-07-1988
			JP	63160953 A	04-07-1988
			JP	63160974 A	04-07-1988
			JP	63160954 A	04-07-1988
			JP	63160939 A	04-07-1988